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ORGANIZATION VICTORIOUS

Senator Dick Elected Chairman of Executive Committee.

MALLOY AGAIN SECRETARY

Governor Harris Addresses the Big Republican Convention, Urging Harmony—Senator Foraker Replies to Herrick's Keynote—Toledo Man Chairman of Central Committee.

Dayton, O., Sept. 12.—It is many a year since the Republicans of Ohio had as exciting a state convention as that held here in the Gem City of Ohio this week.

No convention by any party ever held in Ohio was more politic of interesting contests and political surprises.

A determined fight led by Congressman Burton of Cleveland and Harry M. Daugherty of Columbus was made to defeat "the organization" forces led by Senators Dick and Foraker, their chief object being to prevent, if possible, the re-election of Senator Dick as chairman of the campaign committee. But in this the opposition failed, for the senatorial alliance won a big majority of the new central committee selected at the district caucuses, and the new committee met at once and re-elected Dick for chairman of the executive committee. This action on the part of the central committee is without precedent, as invariably the committee waits till after the convention to select the executive committee and name its officers. But while victory was fresh in the mind of all concerned and to show to the convention that Senator Dick still stands at the head of the party organization in Ohio, the committee proclaimed its preference on the chairmanship issue, and give the convention an opportunity to reverse it if so disposed.

As a result of the district meetings Senator Dick secured control of the following districts: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, W. S. Kent of Portage county a Dick adherent was elected central committee member from Dick's district. The opposition secured the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first, which gave them six districts.

New Central Committee. The members of the new state committee were selected by the various district delegations as follows: First District, Fred Bades, and Second, Peter W. Durr, Hamilton; Third, D. W. Allaman, Montgomery; Fourth, A. J. Hess, Shelby; Fifth, William H. Phipps, Paulding; Sixth, George King, Warren; Seventh, R. H. McClelland, Madison; Eighth, N. T. Overturn, Delaware; Ninth, W. F. Brown, Lucas; Tenth, Orin B. Gould, Jackson; Eleventh, G. T. Drake, Perry; Twelfth, M. A. Karshner, Franklin; Thirteenth, T. E. Maxwell, Sandusky; Fourteenth, A. L. Garford, Miami; Fifteenth, Walter Black, Muskingum; Sixteenth, A. W. McDonald, Jefferson; Seventeenth, C. B. McCoy, Coshocton; Eighteenth, J. C. McNutt, Columbiana; Nineteenth, W. S. Kent, Portage; Twentieth, Maurice Maschke and Twenty-first, W. B. Black, Cuyahoga county.

Bader, Durr, Allaman, Hess, Phipps, King, Overturn, Brown, Gould, Drake, Maxwell, Black, McCoy and McNutt were classified as the Dick men on the committee; Karshner, Garford, McDonald, Kent, Maschke and Beck were aligned with the Burton and Daugherty faction, while McCloud was set down as doubtful.

The new committee met Tuesday night and elected Walter Brown of Toledo chairman. An unprecedented action by the committee was the election of chairman and secretary of the executive committee before the adjournment of the convention. Senator Dick was chosen for chairman by a vote of 14 to 7 and John R. Malloy was again named for secretary by a vote of 19 to 2.

The Burton-Daugherty faction expect Senator Dick's voluntary retirement from the chairmanship, but the senator declares he will "stand pat." D. W. Allen of the Third district, who won distinction as being the man

who retired Mark Slater, started the stampede for the senatorial bandwagon. Following this break in the ranks of the opposition came a meeting of the state central committee wherein the committee recognized all those contestants in Gallia, Lawrence and Athens who were for the retention of Dick. After this it was easy sailing for the senatorial alliance.

Such events of the convention as these show that the two senators standing together are invincible, while standing alone both would probably have suffered the humiliation intended for them.

Senator West uttered a great truth when he said that the Dick opposition undertook too much at one stroke, the humiliation of the two senators jointly and the defeat of Dick for the chairmanship separately. This drove them together, and Foraker controlled enough districts to give Dick victory.

Result of Contests.

The old state central committee at its meeting prior to the convention, helped out its chairman, Orin B. Gould, by seating the Johnson delegation in Lawrence county and the Eagle delegation in Gallia county. This clinched the election of Gould to the state central committee. He probably would have been elected anyway, although he wanted these two counties to make sure. The committee also helped out Drake, the Dick candidate for state committee in the eleventh district, by seating the Bryson delegation in Athens county.

These were the only delegations in which there were contests. This action settled the contests in these districts in favor of Dick.

The state committee approved the action of Chairman Gould in his fight with the local committee on the ticket proposition, but a Burton man, Committee Maschke of Cleveland, voted against Maschke.

Drafting the Platform.

Following are the members of the committee on resolutions: First district, Sherman T. McPherson, Hamilton; Second, Jacob H. Brownell; Hamilton; Third, U. S. Martin, Montgomery; Fourth, D. L. Gaskill, Darke; Fifth, F. L. Hoy, Defiance; Sixth, C. L. Hildebrandt, Clinton; Seventh, J. Warren Keifer, Clarke; Eighth, R. C. Cole, Hancock; Ninth, M. L. Case, Wood; Eleventh, Albert Douglas, Ross; Twelfth, Thomas H. Clarke, Franklin; Thirteenth, W. G. Harding, Marion; Fourteenth, Frank Patterson, Ashland; Fifteenth, C. F. Hesper, Washington; Sixteenth, C. L. Wiess, Belmont; Seventeenth, H. C. Russell, Licking; Eighteenth, Roscoe L. McCullough, Stark; Nineteenth, R. M. Wannamaker, Summit; Twentieth, C. W. McCullister, Cuyahoga; Twenty-first, W. H. Boyd, Cuyahoga.

The resolutions committee in session as a whole discussed the platform until late in the night, the main points of difference being tariff revision, primary elections and the wording of the paragraph endorsing of President Roosevelt was unanimously agreed to, the senatorial endorsement being made a matter of form only. At the request of the state board of commerce, a resolution was agreed to favoring appointment by the governor of a commission on taxation. The committee recessed until morning, to finally go over the draft of the platform before presenting it to the convention.

The platform endorses the railway rate bill passed by congress; favors a primary election law, and recommends that until legislation can be had the party committees authorize popular primaries for nominations of state and county officials; and tariff revision is favored in accordance with the recommendations made by President Roosevelt in his letter to Congressman Watson; for ship subsidy; for local option on temperance questions; and for nomination of candidates for United States senator by convention.

The final preparation of the platform was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Congressmen Keifer, Brownell and Bannan, Albert Douglas and W. G. Harding, which made its report to the full committee at 8 a. m., Wednesday.

Senator Foraker Spoke.

One of the chief incidents of the session of the convention Tuesday evening was the speech by Senator Foraker.

After former Governor Herrick concluded his speech as temporary chairman there were repeated calls for Foraker. Senator Foraker came forward and said he did not care to make a speech, but he was urged to do so. In compliance he delivered an extemporaneous speech. There was more of the old Foraker vim to it than has been heard from him for years. He touched on some of the points made by the chairman Herrick, criticizing in a somewhat jocular way some of the matters acted upon by President Roosevelt, especially joking about spelling revision.

Senator Foraker opened with an eloquent tribute to Governor Harris, describing the sterling qualities of that official, and continuing, aid in part: "Congressional elections are always important but they are especially and particularly so this year. They are thus involved not only by the present complexion of the next house of representatives but as the governor has suggested and others have been pointing out, they involve also directly and immediately, the

question whether or not the American people propose in November next to endorse and approve the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. President Roosevelt has had more to do than any other president ever before had with the legislation that congress has been enacting. President Roosevelt recognizes that. It was for that reason he himself took the initiative as to the campaign. He took it when a few weeks ago he called in conference with him at Oyster Bay the speaker of the house, Mr. Cannon, and various members of the congressional campaign committee and there determined what our platform should be in this campaign and determined, not that it should be as Governor Herrick has suggested, merely tariff revision, but that we should stand put until after the next election. If the people of Ohio stand for whatever Roosevelt stands for they will not stand for tariff revision this year. For he himself has determined it, has spoken, has proclaimed it, not alone as an official result of that conference but in his somewhat celebrated letter to Mr. Watson. His idea is that our platform in this contest should be, not promises of the future but the performance of the past. Let us take an account of stock, says he, let us hold up to the people what we have done and let us find out whether or not they approve of what we have done. Now, what is it we have done? It is too late for me to tell you; the list of achievements is too long for me to enumerate.

Mr. Bryan, the peerless leader of the Democratic party has made a speech, one in particular, he has made many but one in particular, in which he has cast a horoscope and in which he has approved all we have done and does not seek to make the issues of 1906 on account of anything we have done, but says the issues will be two: Tariff revision and government ownership of the railroads. Mr. Bryan says we must have tariff revision. Some day, my fellow citizens, we will want it and we will have it, but that is a question for the Republican party to determine.

"The great mass of the people of the country while recognizing that schedules are not inviolate, that they are made to be changed, are of the opinion so happily expressed by Speaker Cannon when he stated in his speech in the convention in Illinois that the party would revise the tariff not when Mr. Bryan or some other Democrat told us to, but we would do it when revision would do less harm than non-revision would do good. That is the position of the Republican party.

"That is the opinion of President Roosevelt. That is the opinion of Speaker Cannon. That is the opinion, as I understand it, after all the great leaders in the Republican party of the nation. Let us not here today sound a discordant note.

"Just another word. I am a little touchy about some things. When I am told I am to stand for whatever some other man stands for no matter what it may be am I going to subscribe to it? I have been my pleasure to stand with President Roosevelt on most of his recommendations, but I cannot go with him on all of them; I draw the line for instance, on phonetic spelling. Phonetically it may be all right, but, no, I am not for it and I do not think the president will think any the less of me for speaking right out in meeting and saying that I am not for it. And it would not make a bit of difference to me if he did.

"I have always considered it an honor to be a United States senator. I never understood that somebody was to tell me how to vote either at that end of the line or this end of the line. Especially not about great and profound constitutional questions about which lawyers differ. I thought I was to work them out; I was to speak for you. I pursue that policy. If that is not right, if, on the contrary, a man is to be rebuked because he exercises the qualifications with which he is blessed, then you take all the honor away from the office, and so far as I am concerned you can take the office with it if the office does not carry with it the right of the man holding it to go according to his own judgment, to discharge, according to his sense of duty, free and untrammelled, the official obligation to support and maintain the constitution of the United States, which he takes when he enters upon his office. We are going to have a great convention tomorrow, in some respects the greatest in the history of this state, for it is to settle, among other things, the questions I have just adverted to. Of course, personally, I have some interest in that question, but I have no interest except that which is personal. I would not have the temerity to come here and beg you to endorse me."

GOVERNOR HARRIS

Wielded Gavel as Permanent Chairman of the Convention.

Dayton, O., Sept. 12.—When the convention assembled Wednesday morning to receive the reports of committees and nominate a ticket, the delegates were plainly under the strain of intense political excitement. Governor Harris did not make a long speech. He thanked the committee on permanent organization for the honor conferred on him, after which he said in part: If I succeed as your presiding officer in

this great convention, it can only be through your earnest and hearty support which I hope to receive. This convention is composed of good representative men, coming from all parts of the state to adopt a platform on which every Republican can stand and to nominate a ticket which every Republican will support at the coming election. While we are at present assembled under such favorable circumstances let us review briefly the past and look with confidence to the future.

For over half a century, Ohio has been a Republican state. There are exceptions to all rules, and Ohio has had her "off years." The records show that under normal conditions Ohio has always been Republican and that the reverses of "off years" were due to abnormal conditions that might have been prevented.

Our duty today is, therefore, to waive personal preferences in the interest of party principles. By getting together now such normal conditions would prevail as to secure the continuance of Republican prosperity.

We are told that there is no way of judging the future but by the past, and that history repeats itself. If we want to profit by our experience, we should remember that when the Republicans pull together, they have never failed to carry Ohio, and that the results in "off years" were due to a lack of harmony.

"The first ticket the Republicans nominated in Ohio was headed by Salmon P. Chase for governor, in 1855, and it was elected. There have been fifty-one state elections since that time and in only six of them have the Democrats elected their entire ticket. In 1862 Armstrong, Democrat, was elected as secretary of state, because



GOVERNOR HARRIS.

many thought that Lincoln was going too slow in prosecuting the civil war. In 1874, William Bell, Democrat, was elected as secretary of state during the greenback craze of that time.

In 1877, Bishop, Democrat, was elected as governor along with the entire Democratic ticket. At that time the O'Connor legislature made Pendleton senator. That legislature was named after its most notorious member, Representative O'Connor, of Montgomery county, who had previously served in the Michigan penitentiary. The affliction that befell Ohio then was due to the disaffections among so-called Stalwart Republicans over the Southern policy of President Hayes.

On account of the passage of the Pond law, the predecessor of the Scott, the Dow and the Alken laws, the Republicans were defeated in 1882 and 1883. Townsend, Democrat, was defeated by Norman, Republican, for secretary of state in 1882 and Foraker was defeated by Bradley for governor in 1883. At that time the Coal Oil legislature elected Payne to succeed Pendleton in the senate.

The last complete victory of the Democrats in Ohio was 1889 ago when James E. Campbell in 1889 was elected governor and Brice succeeded Payne in the senate. The result was then due to the lack of harmony.

In four other "off years" of the past 51 state elections the honors were divided. In 1867 Hayes, Republican, was elected governor over Thurman, Democrat, but the Democrats carried the legislature and made Thurman United States senator. The Republicans then lost the legislature because of a proposed amendment to strike the word "white" out of the constitution. That issue involved the right of negro suffrage.

In 1873, William Allen, Democrat, was elected governor, but the rest of the Republican ticket was elected. The "flat" money craze, started in that year, also resulted in the Democrats carrying the legislature and re-electing Thurman as senator.

In 1892 the Democrats elected only one of the 23 presidential electors. Then followed an uninterrupted period of fourteen years of Republican rule and prosperity until 1905, when the Democrats elected the heads of their state ticket and tied one branch of the legislature. The conditions that have confronted the party the past year are familiar to you all. All realize that they are not normal.

The people of Ohio do not trust the Democratic party and never have trusted it. Never since the Republican party came into power here the people of Ohio entrusted the Democratic party with any continuance of power. No Democratic governor or any other state officer in Ohio ever received the popular endorsement of a second term since the formation of the Republican party. The grand old

party has not always met the fullest expectations of all the Republicans, but when the spells of disaffection resulted in Democratic success, the people invariably got enough of the change with one term.

On the other hand, the Republicans have been entrusted with power for decades and longer in succession. From the election of Campbell in 1855 to the election of Pattison in 1899, there was a continuous period of sixteen years and then the change was due to abnormal conditions that might possibly have been prevented. With all seeking to do right and sacrificing personal preferences for party principles, there can be no material differences. It is now up to this convention to have its action conform to the normal conditions of the party. With harmony, sincere harmony, real harmony, Republican success is assured.

Harding for Congress.

Dayton, O., Sept. 12.—At the Republican convention of the Third Ohio district, former State Senator J. Eugene Harding of Hamilton was nominated for congress.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT DETROIT. R. H. E.
Detroit.....00000010201-4 10 1
Cleveland.....02000100000-3 12 0
Batteries—Owen, Smith and Roth; Jacobson, Powell and O'Connor.

AT CHICAGO. R. H. E.
Chicago.....2000000010-3 9 1
St. Louis.....300200011-14 11
Batteries—Owen, Smith and Roth; Jacobson, Powell and O'Connor.

AT PHILADELPHIA. R. H. E.
Washington.....010900000-1 8 2
Philadelphia.....000102010-4 5 0
Batteries—Schreck and Wakefield, Waddell and Keaton.

AT NEW YORK. R. H. E.
Boston.....2000000001-3 9 4
New York.....02102400-11 11 1
Batteries—Barry and Abner.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
N. Y. 73 49 .614 St. L. 58 61 .520
Chicago 75 51 .598 Det. 58 67 .464
Cleve. 69 55 .557 Wash. 49 79 .383
Phila. 70 56 .558 Bost. 41 87 .320

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BROOKLYN. R. H. E.
Philadelphia.....0000112011-5 10 1
Brooklyn.....0000102000-3 6 4
Batteries—Richie and Doolin; Strickland and Pitts and Ritter.

AT PITTSBURGH. R. H. E.
Cincinnati.....0000000000000-0 8 3
Pitts. 0000000000000000-0 10 6
Batteries—Phillips, Willis and Gibson and Phelps, Ewing and Schell.

AT BOSTON. R. H. E.
New York.....0100000300-2 9 1
Boston.....0000000000-0 6 4
Batteries—Mathewson and Bresnahan and Bowman; Young and Needham.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Cleve. 109 52 .738 Cin. 111 57 .777
N. Y. 84 45 .651 Brook. 51 77 .399
Pitts. 81 45 .628 St. L. 49 83 .371
Phila. 80 70 .562 Bost. 42 90 .318

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Toledo 5, Columbus 3.
At Milwaukee 4, Kansas City 9.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Colum. 90 55 .620 Louis. 70 73 .473
Milw. 83 64 .566 K. C. 68 78 .468
Minne. 77 68 .531 St. P. 66 78 .458
Toledo. 77 68 .531 Ind. 52 84 .386

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$3 75@5 80; cows, \$2 70@4 75; heifers, \$2 60@5 35; bulls, \$2 25@4 50; stockers and feeders, \$2 60@4 25. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$4 25@6 75; lambs, \$4 50@7 00; yearlings, \$3 50@5 00; wethers, \$3 75@5 00; mixed, \$3 50@5 75; ewes, \$3 25@5 00; spring lambs, \$5 00@8 50; Calves—Best, \$7 50@8 00; good, \$6 50@7 00; fair, \$6 00@6 50; poor, \$5 50@6 00; Yorkers, \$6 75@8 50; pigs, \$5 50@6 50; roughs, \$3 25@5 00.

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle: Choice, \$4 75@5 00; prime, \$5 00@5 75; good, \$4 25@5 00; butchers, \$4 00@5 00; heifer, \$3 00@4 40; fat cows, \$2 50@4 00; and stags, \$2 00@4 00; fresh cows, \$2 00@5 00. Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, \$3 50@5 00; good mixed, \$3 50@5 00; lambs, \$5 00@8 40; Calves—Veal, \$3 00@5 00; Hogs—Heavy, \$6 00@6 75; medium and heavy, \$5 75@6 25; Yorkers, \$6 75@8 50; pigs, \$5 50@6 50; roughs, \$3 25@5 00.

CLEVELAND.—Cattle: Prime dry-fed cattle, \$5 25@6 00; choice fat steers, \$4 75@5 25; heifers, \$2 75@3 50; fat cows, \$3 40@3 95; bulls, \$2 75@3 00; milkers, \$3 00@3 75; mixed, \$3 50@5 00; sheep and lambs—Choice lambs, \$7 75@9 00; mixed, \$5 25@6 25; wethers, \$5 25@6 50; mixed, \$4 75@5 25; ewes, \$4 50@5 65; Calves—\$8 00 down, Hogs—Yorkers, \$6 00@6 65; medium heavy, \$5 50@6 25; \$4 40@5 00; stags, \$4 00@4 50; roughs, \$3 00@3 50.

CINCINNATI.—Wheat: No. 2 red, 71 1/2@72 1/2; No. 3 mixed, 69@69 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 33@33 1/2; No. 2, 61@62; Rye—\$4 40. Bulk—\$5 20@5 12 1/2. Bacon—\$12 40. Hogs—\$5 20@5 47 1/2. Cattle—\$2 00@5 50. Sheep—\$2 75@4 75. Lambs—\$2 50@3 00.

Or Complete Lack of It. Talesman—I wish to be excused from serving on this jury. Judge—What is your reason? Talesman—I'm very absentminded. Judge—Can't excuse you. Absence of mind is the best qualification for a jurymen.—Cleveland Leader.

Go on and make errors and fail and get up again. Only go on!—Brackett.

Politeness is a coin destined to enrich those who give it away.

ARMY AND NAVY READY TO MOVE

In Case Uncle Sam Finds It Necessary to Intervene.

OFFICIALS AIR CUBA MUSS

United States Cruiser Des Moines Sails From Norfolk for Havana on a Secret Mission—No Intention of This Government to Take Sides. Attitude of Capitalists.

Washington, Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt is keeping thoroughly posted on the progress of the Cuban revolution which also occupies the closest attention of the state, war and navy departments.

The United States cruiser Des Moines sailed from Norfolk for Key West with the ultimate purpose of proceeding to Havana if developments within the next two days seem to warrant such action. At Key West, the Des Moines will be about eight hours' run from Havana, and while waiting, Commander Halsey will be in close communication with the navy department, prepared to immediately carry out any request from the state department. There is no intention in this movement of the Des Moines of showing partiality to one side or the other in the present conflict. The ship will be at Havana and serve as an asylum in case of need to will be at the disposition of the United States legation.

If the navy is making ready in other respects for contingencies in Cuba the fact is carefully concealed at the department, but it is known that the intention of the general board is to keep the ships in a state of preparation and it is believed there will be no difficulty in despatching almost immediately from home ports any naval force that might be required in Cuba.

For its part, the army is prepared to answer any call, though there are absolutely no orders yet from the president or secretary of war. The individual officers responsible for campaign work are merely making ready for any emergency without specific instructions.

In case the United States government finds it necessary to intervene in Cuban affairs under the provisions of the Platt amendment, which gives this government power to maintain public order, the forces which would have to be used for that purpose would be found in a much better state of preparation than when hostilities began between the United States and Spain. The long military occupation of Cuba by the United States troops afforded an opportunity to army officers to become familiar with the island and probably no portion of the authorities is better known to the military authorities of the United States than the island of Cuba.

It is stated officially that it is the purpose of the administration to proceed with great deliberation in dealing with the Cuban question, and it was said on the highest authority that there will be no intervention by the United States unless the rebellion assumes the proportions of a general conflagration. It is further stated there has been no application for intervention from any authorized party, which statement answered an inquiry as to whether any of the foreign governments whose citizens are suffering from depredations of the Cuban insurgents had called upon the United States government to step in and preserve the peace.

Another interesting statement from officials was to the effect that careful inquiry satisfied the administration that none of the American capitalists interested in Cuban institutions and properties expressed a desire for intervention by this government under the terms of the Platt amendment. On the contrary it was stated these people advised against such action, figuring that it would precipitate the destruction of their properties during the long guerrilla warfare that might be expected to follow the landing of United States troops in Cuba. They realized that if they were paid for the property destroyed, many international lawyers holding that a government is not responsible for losses caused by rebels, it might be a matter of ten or more years before any adjustment could be had, so they prefer peace under present conditions.

Question For a Question.

"John," said the distinguished lawyer severely, "have you been in swimming in spite of my express prohibition?" "Father," said John earnestly, "Isn't it one of the first principles of law that no witness is bound to incriminate himself?"—Somerville Journal.

Not at Home.

Caller—Is your father at home? Little Daughter—What is your name, please? Caller—Just tell him it is his old friend Bill. Little Daughter—Then I guess he ain't at home. I heard him tell mamma if any bill came he wasn't at home.

Experience is the great test of truth, and is perpetually contradicting the theories of men.—Dr. Johnson.

ADAMS HELD.

He is Wanted as a Witness in the Steunenberg Murder Cases.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 12.—Steve Adams, who has been held here since last Saturday, charged with the murder of Lyle Gregory in Denver, was discharged on the motion of the county attorney. Adams was immediately rearrested by Sheriff Sutherland of Shoshone county, Idaho, charged with the killing of "John Doe" Tyle in St. Joe county, Idaho, in August, 1904. Tyle was found murdered in his timber cabin. Adams was taken back to the penitentiary, Detective McPartland accompanying the officers who had him in custody. If Adams can be held under this murder charge he will be kept within the jurisdiction of the Idaho courts and will be available as a witness against Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone, charged with the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

T. L. Magruder, lawyer at Piqua, O., died suddenly of acute indigestion. Alfred Slutz's 2-year-old child set fire to its clothing while playing with matches at Frederickburg, O., and burned to death.

Ethel Williamson, 25, of Muncie, Ind., poured oil on her clothing, set fire to them and was fatally burned. Thought her lover was unfaithful.

William Tanley, superintendent of Cross Creek mines near Bridgeport, O., dropped dead when told that his 5-year-old daughter died of diphtheria.

The report that Paul O. Stensland, president of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State bank of Chicago attempted to commit suicide at Tangier is denied.

Alexander Dick, of Folwer, Dick and Walker large dry goods stores in Wilkesbarre, Pa., Binghamton and Evansville, Ind., died at Wilkesbarre, of a complication of diseases. He was 57 years old.

Receiver's Report.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—John C. Hatley, receiver of Zion City, pending litigation in the federal courts, spent his first official report to the court. He declares that the liabilities as shown by the books, aggregate \$6,125,018. The quick assets are estimated in the report at \$372,054 and the slow assets at \$2,156,427. The report declares that the receiver has experienced considerable difficulty in arriving at the amount of assets and liabilities as no general set of books was kept and there were 32 different sets of accounts which he was compelled to examine.

Typographical Slips.

Mistakes in punctuation have often led to ridiculous blunders. Some time ago in an article telling of the opening of a new hospital in New York the writer was made to state that "an extensive view is presented from the fourth story of the Hudson river."

The omission of a comma in a paper announcing the death of a famous man made the sentence read, "His remains were conveyed to that bourn whence no traveler returns attended by his friends."

The reputation of Dr. Pond, an eminent theologian, was nearly ruined back in the fifties of the last century by a typographical error. A paper came out with an account telling how the divine had given a series of lectures in Bangor, Me., to the effect that theology was no science and that there was no truth in it whatever. The world rose in arms, and the unfortunate Pond was heaped with abuse as being a gross infidel. In time the paper in which the first account appeared printed a paragraph acknowledging that the excitement was all caused by a typographical mistake, the typesetter having used the word theology instead of phrenology.

A Too Familiar Snake.

Seeing snakes is a common experience with the inhabitants of India and one unconnected with any suggestions of bibulousness. An English nurse tells of a little boy who lived in the next bungalow to hers and had his bread and milk every day on the veranda sitting in a child's high chair. One morning, hearing him talking and crowing to himself apparently, she was paralyzed on looking out to see him gently tapping the head of a cobra with his spoon, saying, "Naughty, naughty!" The snake was drinking the milk out of the bowl, paying no heed to the child. In that mysterious country the snakes may be heard rustling across the verandas and have an untidy habit of shedding their skins anywhere.

He Showed the Way.

On the 16th of August, 1907, Colonel Michel Ney, duke of Elchingen, having received orders to march, turned to his men and shouted to them in a voice of thunder:

"My lads, I have an income of 300,000 francs, and you haven't a farthing. Keep your eye on your colonel as he charges, and do as he does."

So saying, he rode off as hard as he could, tear in the direction of the enemy. The whole regiment followed him as though electrified.

She Knew.

"Maria," said Agnes to his wife, with an idea of instructing her in political economy, "do you know what civil service is?"

"Jasper," replied Mrs. Boggles, with memory of recent contact with the cook, "there isn't any."

THE DEATH OF CHARLES GAINEY

Sudden Passing Away of Well Known Newman Resident.

HE LIVED AT HIS SON'S HOME.

Mr. Gainey was a Coal Miner in Early Life—The Funeral Will be Held at Newman Thursday Afternoon.

Charles Gainey, aged 85 years, a former well known coal miner, was found dead in bed Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock, at the home of his son, James Gainey, at Newman, where he had made his home for about ten years, since the death of Mrs. Gainey. Death is attributed to the infirmities of old age and an attack of summer ailment.

Mr. Gainey was feeling slightly weaker than usual when he retired for the night on Monday evening. Late in the afternoon he had fallen down two or three steps, but he remarked after the slight accident that he felt no bad effects from the fall. When members of the family went to his bedside Tuesday morning they found that the spark of life had fled during the night, the hour not being known.

The deceased had been a resident of Newman about thirty-five years and in his younger life he had worked in the mines, but of late years had lived at his son's home. Four sons, James, Frank, Harry and John Gainey, and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Falk, of Massillon, survive.

The funeral will be held from the Newman Baptist church Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, with interment in the Newman cemetery. The family is not yet able to announce the name of the officiating minister.

JOSEPH SHEETS.

Joseph Sheets, aged 16 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Monday afternoon. Death was due to exhaustion, which followed a severe attack of typhoid fever. The deceased's father, Louis Sheets, came to Massillon Monday evening and accompanied the body to Leontina Tuesday morning. Mr. Sheets was an inmate of the hospital for nearly two years, having been brought here when only fourteen years old.

GEORGE M. REED.

Dr. George M. Reed, aged 58 years, died at the family residence, 62 East Oak street, at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Death was due to a complication of diseases. The funeral will be held from the home at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. R. R. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. The deceased is survived by a stepmother, Mrs. Anna F. Reed, and one halfbrother, Joseph S. Reed, of this city. Dr. Reed was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1848, and was the only son of the late Joseph Reed, who died five years ago last month. He came to Massillon in 1882 from Philadelphia, where he began his first practice of medicine. About two years ago he was compelled to give up his practice in this city on account of ill health. The deceased had been confined to his bed since last April. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

JOHN ERTLE.

The news of the death of John Ertle has been received from Rocklin, Cal. The deceased was a brother of Matthias Ertle, of Massillon, and was born in this city August 23, 1840, being the youngest of twelve children. Death was due to heart failure and the end came very suddenly while Mr. Ertle was in the act of reaching for a cup of coffee at the breakfast table. Mr. Ertle went to California in 1880 by way of the isthmus and engaged in mining. He enlisted in Company H, Fourth regiment, California infantry, and served thirteen months, when he received an honorable discharge because of illness, which incapacitated him for the service. He then followed the blacksmith trade for a number of years. In February, 1898, Mr. Ertle was appointed postmaster at Rocklin, and held the office four years. A wife and three children survive. A Rocklin newspaper pays the deceased the following tribute: "John Ertle was a man of sterling qualities; his word was as good as his bond. His friends were legion, and many an old miner's eye will moisten when he hears that John Ertle has passed beyond, for he was ever ready to put his hand in his pocket to help one of the 'old boys' along.'"

RUDOLPH LEIFER.

Rudolph Leifer, aged 56 years, died at the family home, one mile east of Richville at 3 o'clock, Wednesday morning. Death was due to cancer of the liver. The funeral will be held from the residence at 1:30 and 2:15 o'clock Friday afternoon from the Richville

church, the Rev. O. P. Foust, of the Reformed church, of Massillon, officiating. The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. R. Leifer, and three daughters, they are Mrs. Clara James, Mrs. Bertha Bechtel and Miss Vergie Leifer, of Richville. Mr. Leifer was born in Switzerland and came to this country and settled with his parents in Richville when five years old. He was the proprietor of a hardware and harness establishment in Richville for thirty years and was well known to all the business men of Canton and Massillon. Three years ago he sold out his interests and moved to a farm, on account of his health.

EMMET DANIEL DORAN.

Emmet Daniel, the one-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Doran, died at the family home in Cleveland Tuesday evening. The body will be brought to Massillon this evening and taken to the home of Mrs. Doran's father, Daniel Kitchen, in South Erie street. The funeral will be held Thursday.

FISH FOR ALL WATERS.

Nearly Two Billion Furnished Last Year.

Washington, Sept. 10.—A preliminary statement made by George M. Bowers, United States commissioner of fisheries, of the operations of his bureau for the past fiscal year, says the aggregate output of fish from the commission's hatcheries during the year was 1,931,854,009, an increase of nearly 200,000,000 over the output of 1905.

"The fish-cultural operations of the government," the statement points out, "appeal to the tastes and satisfy the needs of all sorts and conditions of men. For the people of the New England coast, where from the earliest colonial days the rich harvests of the sea have been gathered by hardy fishermen, cod, flounders and lobsters have been produced in immense numbers; and nowadays, when one of these is caught, it is very likely to bear Uncle Sam's hallmark if a person only knows where to look for it."

The commissioner takes a gloomy view of the shad outlook on account of the increasing difficulty in securing shad eggs for hatching.

On the Great Lakes the plant of white fish, lake trout and wall-eyed pike has been commensurate with the operations of an army of net and seine fishermen, who would long ago have exhausted these inland seas had not nature's efforts been supplemented by artificial propagation.

The waters of the interior have been replenished with what are regarded as the most desirable indigenous fish and each year larger numbers of large-mouth and small-mouth bass are planted. Innumerable small lakes and ponds, many of them artificial, have been stocked and these often constitute the only source of food fish for the community.

Under the bureau's policy the small farmer, the owner of private reserves and the sportsman's club may have waters in which they are interested planted with the most suitable fishes; and even the humblest negro in the cotton fields or sugar plantations in the South may have delivered for his own pond or creek a broodstock of gamy sunfish or plebeian catfish which will soon give a good account of themselves and provide food and fun for the entire family.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Massillon Man is Placed Under Bond for Appearance.

Canton, Sept. 10.—William Gusselt, working in the Russell plant at Massillon, and who was married to Miss Bertha Salinsky, in Canton, last Thursday evening, was arrested Tuesday and taken before Justice Barrick on a warrant sworn out by Miss Nora Kemmer, living at 1511 House street. Gusselt, who is charged with a serious offense, entered a plea of not guilty and gave bond for his appearance some time next week. Constable Oberlin went to Massillon after Gusselt.

After a desperate encounter with two Syrians, Constable McCurdy of this city and Marshal Crowl, of Minerva, succeeded in handling the men. They have unpronounceable names and are wanted here for holding up and robbing one of their countrymen of \$50, August 30.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm has paid to the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Subscribed and sworn to before me and my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1898.

(Seal) Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Catarrh Pills for constipation.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S Sign, there is on each box, 25c.

B. & O. CHEAR SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

To Bridgeport, (Wheeling) Urbichville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

CITY BELONGS TO VETERANS.

Annual Reunion of Lincoln's First Call Troops.

WELCOMED BY MAYOR FRANTZ.

Miss Bertha Martin Gave a Stirring Address—Daughters of Veterans Assisted in Entertainment—At the Lake Tonight.

The twentieth annual reunion of Lincoln's First Call Troops began at 1 o'clock in the mayor's court room when James Peacock, in the absence of President J. W. McClymonds, announced that Vice President Stewart Miller, of Akron, would preside. Mr. Miller took charge and called upon Comrade S. A. Corl, of Navarre, to pronounce the invocation. Secretary T. Harvey Seaman, of Massillon, read President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 troops as a substitute for a song by the Buckeye quartet, which could not be present.

Mayor Charles L. Frantz welcomed the veterans to Massillon. He spoke as follows:

You are in an atmosphere of welcome and of hospitality here today, and I want to say, not only as the chief executive, but in the name of the city of Massillon, from the start to the finish, that the latch string hangs out for you. We are not only exceedingly glad, but extremely proud to greet the members of the regiment, and we want you to depart treasuring some very pleasant memories, not only of the city of Massillon, but of the meeting of comrades who were first to offer their services to their country.

Comrades, who valued liberty and knew that it was boundless in its meaning, suggestive of freedom, independence and civic rights, you understood the meaning of equality, knew that it means that all men are created equal and are alike entitled to life, liberty and happiness, and it was for this reason that you answered the call to arms for the purpose of making the whole world understand as near as possible these great truths. Victory was yours; the era of sectional bitterness has passed, and the picture now presented is that of "one country and one flag."

Compared with citizens of other nations, the American has the best right on earth to indulge a spirit of enthusiastic optimism. Never in the nation's history has it given so strong evidence of approach to the cherisher ideals of government as are manifest today. It is an era of progress, and the American citizen is beginning to understand himself as he has been and as he should be.

I deem it an honor to be made the entrusted one in welcoming you to our city. We are glad to greet you, and whatever we can do to make your visit a visit of pleasure will be done with heartiness, and trust that among the brightest of your pleasant impressions of this reunion will be Massillon. Permit me once more to bid you welcome.

Judge R. M. Voorhees, of Coshocton, was not present to make the response and the veterans called upon William Nicholas, of Coshocton, a son of a veteran of the first call troops, who made an address that brot tears to the veterans' eyes as he narrated the wonderful accomplishments of the soldiers and pointed out to what extent the future of America depended upon their success on the field of battle.

Miss Bertha Martin, of Massillon, past national president of the Daughters of Veterans, was next called upon for an address. She was heartily welcomed as she arose to speak. Miss Martin said she desired to bring cheer to the veterans and aid in their declining years as the noble women of America did when the veterans were young and suffering on the battlefield.

At the close of Miss Martin's address the reunion took up the business session according to a prepared program.

Members of Mrs. Major McKinley tent, Daughters of Veterans, assisted in entertaining the veterans. Punch was served in Mayor Frantz's office just across the hall from the court room. During the afternoon, when the heat became oppressive, fans were distributed to each person in the large room. The veterans were lavish in their praise for the courtesies shown by the Daughters as well as by Mayor Frantz and the citizens of Massillon.

Veterans began to arrive in the city as early as 9 o'clock and each incoming car and train was met by members of the reception committee, which included many old soldiers in the city. Secretary Seaman was at his desk at an early hour and opened a registering book and handed out tickets for supper, which will be eaten in the Presby-

terian church. The mayor's court room was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. The decorating was done by the local committee Tuesday afternoon. Large flags were hung on the side walls and back of the president's desk. The morning hour was spent in a social session and informally. The Massillon veterans appeared at the hall early and each was given a reception committee badge. A large number of chairs had been placed in the hall and every convenience was made to insure comfort for those coming from a distance. In response to a request of the committee, flags were liberally displayed in the business district. Some were on flag poles, others hung from other places of advantage, while several were placed inside show windows.

J. W. McClymonds is president and T. H. Seaman is secretary. J. C. Milligan, of Coshocton, is treasurer. The committee on arrangements consisted of James Peacock, E. P. Edgar, E. D. Dorse, O. P. Brady, T. H. Seaman and S. B. Hankins. The vice presidents are: E. J. Platt, Coshocton; John Fitch, Millersburg; I. A. Myers, Shelby; A. Branstetter, Wooster; G. A. Gaylord, Zanesville; Joshua Loud, Trumbull county; Lyman Ensign, Canton; David McCoy, Cuyahoga county; Stewart Miller, Akron; William Ansbury, Ashland; W. A. Ricksecker, Gallon; T. C. Curran, Huron county; B. W. Wilson, Urbichville; A. C. Scott, Delaware; A. Miller, North Jackson; S. A. Corl, Navarre.

The souvenir program contained the proclamation by President Lincoln calling for 75,000 volunteers. It was as follows:

THE FIRST CALL

Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the powers in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have that fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several states of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the state authorities thru the war department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, and destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the powers in me vested by the constitution, convene both houses of congress. The senators and representatives are, therefore, summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

By the President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State

The following veterans registered up to Wednesday afternoon:

Massillon—O. C. Brady, Joseph Kemele, E. D. Dorse, S. B. Hankins, G. Swihart, Fred Fogel, E. P. Edgar, H. F. Oehler, T. H. Seaman, John Stephan, W. S. Brown, William Brannon, Jacob Myers, William Shaffer, William Krontz, Jacob Eggert, James Peacock, J. W. McClymonds and George Ess.

Akron—W. B. Tanehill, John Hafer, C. F. Fells, Silas T. Abbott, John W. Evans, Adam Bohl, J. C. Ruse, C. A. Ederer, Frank Manderhill, Stewart Miller.

Cleveland; J. H. Wassner, Canal Dover; John Scott, J. H. Landis, Samuel Daugherty, Ashland; Samuel Edleman, Mansfield; John Harris, Everett; S. S. Fisher, Alliance; W. J. Francisco, Copley; Nicholas Palmer, Louisville; K. H. Thompson, S. H. Nichols, George Moffit, J. C. Milligan, Joseph Collier, Coshocton; John M. Carhart, George Sykes, Roscoe; D. G. Siple, Leontina; Frank Conner, Thomas Gould, Dresden; William Nicholas, Columbus; W. K. Copeland, Waterloo; G. W. Brown, Louisville; S. W. Seacrist, Alliance.

THOMPSON FOR SEC'Y OF STATE

Nominations Completed at 4 O'clock This Afternoon.

DICK WINS AGAINST BURTON.

Prof. E. A. Jones Nominated for School Commissioner by Acclamation—Ankeney Defeated for Food and Dairy Commissioner—The Platform

Dayton, Sept. 12.—(By Associated Press.)—A few minutes before time for the convention to meet, the committee on resolutions completed its report, at which there is believed to be still a possibility of a minority report.

The report of the committee on credentials presented developed a fight in Tuscarawas county, and an attempt was made to amend the committee's report by dividing the vote between the contestants. On roll call the amendment was carried and the report adopted. James Holcombe, of Cuyahoga county, moved that "it be the sense of this convention that Senator Dick be requested to decline to act as chairman of the state executive committee and that he co-operate with the state central committee in the selection of a chairman thereof to manage the pending state campaign." Congressman Burton immediately took the platform and spoke briefly but vigorously in support of the motion. Cries for "Foraker" brot the Senator to the front of the platform and he addressed the convention briefly, declaring he "knew of no reason why a man good enough to be chairman for William McKinley" and who "is acknowledged to be one of the best chairmen ever known should not be continued in that position. The convention was in a turmoil as he concluded. Finally Harry M. Daugherty, associated with Burton in the anti-Dick contest, was recognized. He declared there was "nothing personal in politics with me," and the convention was again in an uproar. He recognized the superior qualities of the chairman but maintained that under existing conditions a change was advisable. Congressman Robert M. Nevin followed in a strong protest against the humiliation of a man who had served so long and so ably as Senator Dick.

A vote was taken and a roar of "noes" was followed by a prompt declaration that the motion was lost. However, the demand for roll call was made and ordered. The motion was lost, enough negative votes being cast to defeat it long before the roll call was ended. The vote as announced was 284 yes, 574 no.

Senator Dick took the platform on the announcement of the vote and expressed his thanks for the call to "once more lead the Republican party to victory."

The report of the committee on permanent organization was presented and amended, on motion of Wade Cushing, whose place as secretary was taken by John R. Malloy. Governor Harris, who was named for permanent chairman was given a particularly cordial greeting and made a brief speech of acceptance.

Chairman Hardin presented the report of the platform committee. W. H. Boyd, of Cleveland, presented a minority report giving substitute planks on the tariff revision and on a direct primary vote for United States senators. On the question of a primary vote on senatorship the first vote taken resulted in its defeat, and the other amendment was also defeated. The report of the committee was then adopted. The platform begins with the assertion that the Republican party for fifty years has retained the confidence of the people by its patriotism and ability to deal wisely with great public questions. It calls attention to the unexampled prosperity under Republican control and cites the gold standard, the McKinley tariff, the reduction of the public debt, the beneficent action toward Cuba and the Philippines, the Panama canal and the promotion of peace among the nations as things accomplished. Declares the administration of state affairs has been equally successful, and reaffirms the temperance principles of local option and high taxation. Declares a revision

of the tariff must be made by the Republican party, and says that all effective legislation in restraint of monopolies and trusts has been enacted by Republicans. Gives unqualified indorsement of President Roosevelt and gives him credit for the beneficent laws of the last congress, and asserts he must be sustained by a Republican congress. It most heartily and without reserve endorses Senators Foraker and Dick. Says the record of achievements of the last session of congress is unsurpassed; favors just and liberal laws for the promotion of labor, and the lessening of the hours of labor; favors the upbuilding of the merchant marine and the strengthening of the navy; wants improvement of the Ohio river and of the canals; urges a state banking law; favors nomination by primary elections and that United States senators be nominated by state conventions; favors a reduction of representation in congress in states where voters are disfranchised; wants a commission to report on a system of taxation; favors the merit system for state and municipal officers; directs the state central committee in the call for the next convention to require all delegates to be chosen in delegate conventions or by primaries. A separate resolution paid a high tribute to the late Governor Pattison.

Nominations for secretary of state were called for and the following were placed in nomination: Carmi A. Thompson, speaker of the House of Representatives, Franklin B. Riegle, Benjamin F. Wirt, A. J. Comings and Robert P. Kennedy. The first ballot resulted as follows: Thompson 390, Riegle 2, Wirt 165, Comings 160, Kennedy 143. The second ballot resulted: Thompson 580, Wirt 86, Comings 132, Kennedy 62. Thompson was declared nominated.

Nominations for dairy and food commissioner were then presented. The first ballot resulted as follows: Horace Ankeny 148, Renick W. Dunlap 236, Brigham S. Young 190, Frank L. Begg 183, George Demuth 101. The second ballot resulted in the nomination of Dunlap, the vote standing: Dunlap 460, Ankeny 20, Begg 76, Young 302, Demuth 2.

For state school commissioner E. A. Jones was nominated by acclamation.

George H. Watkins was nominated for member of the board of public works, his only opponent, James C. Foster, withdrawing before the completion of the roll call.

J. O. U. A. M. AND D. A. IN CONVENTION.

Fifteen Hundred Visitors are in Attendance.

THE ORDERS ARE PROSPERING.

Juniors Gain Fifteen Councils and More Than Three Thousand Members During the Past Year—Tiffin Will be Chosen for the Next Meeting Place.

It was estimated Tuesday evening that at least one thousand members of the Jr. O. U. A. M., and from three hundred to five hundred Daughters of America were attending the annual convention of the orders in Canton.

Both organizations formally began their business sessions Tuesday morning, after the usual welcoming addresses had been made. Dominant in all the discussions of both orders is the demand for more stringent immigration laws, and coupled with it is a note of jubilation over the new naturalization laws, which are intended to produce a better class of citizenship.

At 10 o'clock, the scheduled time, the convention of the Jr. O. U. A. M. was officially opened in the I. O. O. F. temple in the presence of four hundred delegates and spectators, an audience that taxed the capacity of the hall.

The stage was occupied by State Councilor James J. Miller, a Presbyterian divine of West Chester, O., John G. A. Richter, of Canton, state secretary, and Mayor A. R. Turnbull, Upon Secretary Richter, as chairman of the local committee on arrangements, fell the honor of opening the meeting and introducing Mayor Turnbull, who delivered an address of welcome. State Councilor Miller in an eloquent address accepted the courtesies of the city, and incidentally touched upon the aims and objects of the order.

In the secret session following, the religious services were conducted by D. J. T. Johnson, of Dayton, state council chaplain. The report of the committee on credentials was received, showing three hundred and seventy representatives and deputies as entitled to admission.

The state councilor appointed the following special committees for ser-

vice during the convention: Press—L. E. Shull, of Canton; Dr. A. C. Bauer, of Cincinnati; W. J. Reidel, of council No. 211.

Good of the order—J. A. Bliss, S. V. Bennett and Charles Lackman.

A resolution was adopted fixing the hours of the morning session from 8 to 12 o'clock; afternoon session 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Following the roll call the reports of the various state officers were received. The state secretary's report shows a total of 288 councils in the state, and a total membership of 28,755, this being a gain for the year of fifteen councils and 3,211 members. The order has councils in sixty of the eighty-eight counties of the state, forty-four counties having shown gains and sixteen counties showing small losses. Lawrence council No. 193, of Ironton, will receive the prize for having initiated the largest number of members during the year; Mt. Vernon council No. 259, for having initiated the largest number pro rata, this council having made a gain of 178 per cent, while J. C. Ellis, of Continental council No. 253, of Port William, will get the individual prize for having proposed and had initiated the largest number of applicants.

The report also shows that there are thirty councils in the state having more than 200 members, and of these four are located in Canton, with Washington council No. 12 leading with 325 members. The largest council in the state is Young America No. 136, located at Tiffin, having a membership of 753.

The report of State Council Treasurer H. L. Werner showed that there was in his possession August 1, \$1,341.38 more than there was one year ago. Total receipts, including balance on hand last report, was \$24,149.35; total expenditures, \$18,766.92; balance on hand, \$5,382.43.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA.

Three hundred delegates, deputies and past councilors from every part of the state saw the thirteenth annual session of the Ohio council of Daughters of America formally inaugurated Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock in Washington hall, corner of Seventh and Market streets, Canton.

With few exceptions those entitled to seats on the convention floor were women. The state councilor and presiding officer of the convention is Albert L. Bosson, of Cincinnati. The guest of honor of the convention is Mrs. Elizabeth Sewell, of Washington, D. C., national councilor. She was present at the opening Tuesday morning.

Mayor Turnbull was introduced and welcomed the delegates and visitors to the city, State Councilor Bosson responding.

After the convention hall had been cleared of every person except those duly entitled to convention seats, State Councilor Bosson wielded his gavel, and the session was officially opened for the transaction of business.

The following committees were appointed: Good of the order—Mrs. Laura R. Faisel, of Alliance; Mrs. Sophie Reuter, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Ira Doughty, of Newark. Press—Mrs. Cora Steele, Canton; Mrs. Edna Auschuetz, New Richmond; Mrs. Mary Boyles, Portsmouth. On the convention floor Canton is represented by Miss Minnie Bachtel, ex-national councilor, and Mrs. Cora Steele, both of Molly Pitcher council; Mrs. Gertrude Miller, of Perseverance council; Mrs. Emma Miller, associate state councilor, and Mrs. Ruth Gertz, state conductor.

It is generally conceded that the next annual convention of the two orders will be held at Tiffin.

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

Two Hundred Delegates Attend Institute at Canton.

Canton, Sept. 12.—The Institute of the Stark County Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened yesterday at the rooms of the local organization with about two hundred delegates present from Massillon, Alliance, North Lawrence, Louisville and other places.

Today's program will be opened at 9 o'clock in the W. C. T. U. headquarters in the Monitor block. The following papers and lectures will be given at the morning session.

At 9 o'clock, devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Mary Mackenzie. Reading of minutes by the secretary. "The Story of Our Departments," by Mrs. Clark, explained by chart, discussion, opened by local department superintendents. State paper, "Medical Temperance," discussion. "Presentation of Our Periodicals," Mrs. Clark. "Our Young People's Work," state paper, discussion. Paper, "Some Temperance Heroines," by Mrs. Lawrence, of North Lawrence. Question box, Mrs. Dora L. Webb, of Alliance.

SEVEN MEN KILLED.

Freight Trains Collide on the Western & Atlantic.

Chattanooga, Sept. 12.—(By Associated Press.)—Freight trains Nos. 8 and 13, on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, collided at Ringgold this morning. Seven trainmen were killed.

Join the F. H. C. Ask L. G. Graves, or any of the 700.

The Massillon Independent.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1906

After going over the election returns carefully, Samuel Gompers may change his mind about staying in the state of Maine, as he declared he would do, until Congressman Littlefield was defeated. The climate may not agree with him.

In Russia the Hebrew is the scapegoat of all the official offenders, as well as of many of the offenders in private life. When a crime has been committed, a Hebrew is immediately accused and there is an effort to kill not only him but all of his race who are in the vicinity. Russia has yet to learn the lesson that France learned in the Dreyfus case at such cost.

An analysis of the vote cast in Maine at the late election would indicate that there is at least a partial revulsion of sentiment on the subject of prohibition. The Republicans endorsed a strict enforcement of the prohibition law, while the Democrats favored a re-submission of the prohibition question to the people. On this issue the large cities showed great Democratic gains, and it is the consensus of opinion that the prohibition question entered more largely into the voting than any other issue.

WHAT WILL MR. WELTY SAY

We are somewhat curious to know what Mr. Welty, the esteemed candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket in this district, will have to say about Mr. Bryan's proposal that this government acquire and operate the railroads of this country. If elected would he go to congress and there, casting behind him all his conservative associations and natural tendencies, openly advocate a wholesale experiment in state socialism; or would he range himself with Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican majority in favor of private ownership and effective public control? We ourselves are absolutely convinced that government ownership of all the railroads is undesirable, not at all because the people of these United States are unequal to the task of operating railroads, but because it is unnecessary that they should undertake it. It is rather a mistake on the part of those who combat Mr. Bryan's opinions to urge so insistently that we cannot, in this country, own and operate railroads as well as people in other countries. The Independent does not place so low an estimate upon the capacity of its countrymen. If we really want to do so, we can build and operate railroads as well as we can manage our postoffices.

With all its defects, there is probably no better business organization in the United States than this government. It constructs warships, it erects public buildings, it surveys the high seas and rivers, it builds dams, docks and ports, and not only does it do these things well, but it does them better from year to year. It does them better, and it is at the same time a training school from which is graduated large armies of skilled business men, learned scientists and capable engineers. It can command, moreover, better talent for less money than any other business concern in the country. Is it possible that we have opponents of Mr. Bryan who see anything in a railroad so complicated that our government could not rise to the responsibility of railroad management? Neither do we believe that public ownership of the transportation lines would perpetuate a political dictatorship. The men running government trains would be the same men now running private trains, and they would vote as they now vote, according to their individual bias and not otherwise.

If government ownership ever becomes an active political issue the question should be resolved on the broad ground of expediency. For our part we do not believe in public ownership very much for the same reasons that a successful manufacturer of iron pipe might hesitate about embarking in the manufacture of steel rails; he would hesitate because a man or a company can usually do one thing much better, and more profitably than many things. Yet we know that some great and exceptional companies can do and do produce all iron and steel products with signal success.

So long as private ownership by the railroads works fairly well, and it cannot be said now that it does not, there

will be no general demand for public ownership. We are getting away from the pioneer period of our railroad history, we are getting away from the period of sharp financial practice, and we are advancing to a point where railroad values are fairly ascertained and where dividends represent actual business conditions. Under these circumstances we are willing to invest our surplus earnings in railroad stocks with a feeling that we shall get our just dues. These being the facts, we are rapidly getting popular ownership of the railroads which will eventually amount to public ownership in all but form. As these conditions become more pronounced, the great names in railroad management will become more and more responsive to a great body of stockholders and to public opinion. Thus by wholly natural processes we may anticipate such a dispersion of railroad ownership as to realize public ownership without its disadvantages.

The best reply to a demand for public ownership of public utilities will be an effective service bereft of favoritism and of the evils which the President has sought to eradicate. When we find ourselves obliged to pay twenty-five cents for a telegram from Massillon to Chicago, and fifty cents for a telegram from Massillon to Kenilworth, ten miles from Chicago, our sense of fair play is outraged; and when in the land where freight rates are the lowest we are compelled to pay forty-five cents upon a three-pound parcel from Boston, when we could have had similar government service anywhere in Europe for fifteen cents, we are similarly outraged.

We accept no explanation of these anomalies which does not carry correction with it, and the friends of individualism as opposed to collectivism in this country cannot serve the cause better than by pointing out defects in a system which we believe to be the best, all things considered, and commanding their rectification.

Mr. Bryan and his public ownership scheme will not be laughed out of court. The case will have to be fairly argued and we must defend our position by demonstrating the good that is already in the prevailing system, and by showing that it is willing to correct itself when its irregularities are pointed out.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Sept. 13.—The first annual reunion of the Michael Rohr family was held Saturday at the beautiful farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Peor Rohr, in Jackson township. Ninety-nine descendants of the Rohr family were present, while many were unable to attend on account of sickness and other causes. At the head of the gathering was Grandfather Rohr, who is still hale and strong at the age of 75. After dinner had been served on the big lawn the crowd was called to order by Temporary Chairman Charles Rohr, who, in a neat address, gladly welcomed the guests. The following officers were then elected: President, Jacob Rohr; secretary, Albert Rohr; treasurer, Henry Rohr. It was then agreed to hold the next reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Rohr on the second Saturday in August, 1907. Michael Rohr, the father, grandfather and great grandfather of all present, was born in Germany September 29, 1811; was married to Miss Mary Eva Lankart in 1841; landed in New York in 1847, coming directly to Massillon, the latter part of the trip being via the Ohio canal. After living a few years in Massillon they moved to the farm in Jackson township, and have lived here ever since. Mrs. Michael Rohr died in the year 1903, aged 82. The family consists of nine children, all married, namely: Adam, Henry, Peter, Jacob, Philip, Frank and Michael, Jr., Mrs. John Oser and Mrs. Sarah Cassenheiser. There are living today sixty-nine grandchildren and seven great grandchildren. The following literary program was rendered: Address of welcome, Miss Flora Oser; declamation, Miss Tillie Rohr; declamation, John Oser; duet, Richard and Charles Rohr; song, Mrs. Frank Rohr; declamation, Miss Rosa Rohr; declamation, Miss Gertrude Rohr; family history by Charles Rohr. In the sporting events the winners were as follows: Girls' foot race, Miss Flora Oser; boys' foot race, Addie Rohr; men's foot race, Philip Rohr; women's foot race, Mrs. Adam Rohr; potato race, Miss Mayme Oser; young women's foot race, Mrs. Otto Rohr; tug of war between married and single men was won by the latter; quilt match was won by John Schalmo and William Remark. Last on the program was the ball game, which lasted for five full innings, when darkness and fatigue put an end to hostilities. The game was contested by talent composed of married and single men, the former winning the game 20 to 13. The feature of the game was his revision of the batting order every inning.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Sept. 13.—Miss Jennie Morgan, of New Philadelphia, spent last week with the Prosser sisters. Joseph H. Raiston left Wednesday

for Granville, to take a preparatory course at the Denison university. Mrs. Mary A. Williams and son George spent Saturday and Sunday at Wilmot, the guests of the Free family. Edward R. Davis, of the Columbus, O., State university, is spending part of his vacation with his many New-mans friends.

W. N. Baker and Thomas J. Morgan were called to Canton Saturday to attend a central committee meeting of their respective parties.

Our public school will commence Monday morning, September 17, with George Williams as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan returned home last Thursday, after nearly three months' sojourning in Colorado, Utah and Oregon. Mr. Morgan is chock full of Western history, especially silver and gold mining.

Miss Lottie Roderick returned to her Massillon home Saturday, after a ten days visit in our village. She expects to leave this week for Granville to complete her musical course at the Denison university.

The Lawrence Township Sunday School Association will hold its quarterly convention at the Newman Creek chapel, near North Lawrence, on Sunday afternoon and evening, September 2. Everybody is welcome.

The Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Rion, of Auburn, N. Y., visited at the Dodd home last week, and while here the Rev. Mr. Rion occupied the pulpit in our local church last Sunday evening, delivering an able discourse to a good sized audience.

In his reappointment of the present commissioner of labor statistics of Ohio, Governor Harris has placed the Massillon man as a man of destiny.

While he was far from being our choice, yet we feel like congratulating him on his success against the combined efforts of a number of the Stark county politicians, who feel like saying: "We have met the enemy and we are theirs." In 1900 the Massillon man had easy sailing with Governor Nash thru the influence of the late Senator Hanna; in 1902 he was again appointed thru the same influence, but in 1904 a strenuous effort was put forth to have him superseded, and Governor Herrick promised time and again he would not appoint the Massillon man, but after permitting him to hold over nearly the full term, Herrick then violated his word of honor and appointed him. In 1906 when Governor Pattison took charge of affairs of state, the Massillon man's opposition changed and the Democrats took up the cudgel, but the hand of Providence saved him and he soon made it right with Governor Harris, making it his second appointment for the same office inside of nine months.

But be that as it may, he deserves credit for his fighting qualities in retaining his job against all opposition.

ELTON.

Elton, Sept. 13.—Our schools commenced Monday with a good attendance.

Miss Eva Baughman is in Fulton for a few weeks.

Samuel Gibson returned Wednesday from a week's visit in Indiana.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Sept. 12.—The top dirt question which arose between the miners and operators in this district has been peacefully settled, the operators agreeing to pay the price mentioned in the scale.

Miss Abbie Baor, of Strasburg, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Graybill, Sunday.

A party of twelve couples from this town went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Miller, of Newman, Wednesday evening, where they were pleasantly entertained.

Clyde Baer has commenced his third year at the Massillon high school.

The Jr. O. U. A. M. met Thursday evening in the F. of A. hall. Ice cream and cake were served, after which two flashlight photos were taken of the members by J. F. Lewis.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, September 12, 06.

Country butter, per lb. 15 1/2

Eggs, per dozen 15 1/2

Old chickens, dressed per lb. 13 1/2

Spring chickens, live, per lb. 13 1/2

Potatoes, per bushel 40

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat 67

Hay, loose, per ton 10 1/2

Hay, baled, per ton 10 1/2

New Oats 72 1/2

Corn, per bushel 40

RECIPE BOOK FREE.

5 flavors, 2 packages, enough for a gallon, 25 cent all grocery stores, or by mail if the book is not available.

Approved by Pure Food Commissioner.

The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

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THE DROWNING OF H. L. BASHT.

Letters from the Officers of His Company.

A COMRADE GIVES DETAILS.

Body was Not Found Until Eight

Days After the Accident—He

was a Good Soldier and Popular With Officers and Com-

rades.

Mrs. Jennie Basht has received the following letter from Lieutenant U. F. Reed, commanding the company to which her son belonged. The letter bears date of September 4:

"Dear Madam—Replying to your letter of the 2d inst., I would say that the body of your son was recovered on Sunday morning, the 2d inst., after it had been in the water for over a week. As a result of the long exposure, it was absolutely necessary to have immediate burial, the interment being in the government national cemetery adjoining this post. The body was carefully prepared by an undertaker employed at government expense, and enclosed in rosewood coffin and outer case. The usual services and military honors were held.

"Answering some of your questions, I would say I have told you everything concerning the drowning which I am aware of. There was no trouble of any nature, the affair being a most unfortunate accident. It happened at night, as I previously informed you. Your son was in a rowboat alone; a man nearby in a motorboat went to his assistance, arriving too late. He had on his uniform at the time. So far as I know, your son had no troubles in the company and was highly regarded. I have shipped you by freight, via Pennsylvania railroad, one case containing all of the effects of your son."

A comrade writes as follows to H. S. Basht, a brother of the deceased soldier:

Dear Sir—I received your letter and will try and answer to the best of my ability. I was the only person with your brother, Harold Lee Basht, when he was drowned on the evening of August 25. Your brother and I left the fort at 7:30 p. m., bound for New-castle, Del., in a gasoline launch, to spend the evening with some friends. The distance was six miles up the river from the fort. We started back about 11 p. m. and got to the fort about 1 a. m. Harold landed and got a rowboat and came out in the river after me while I was anchoring the launch a little way from the wharf. It was so dark that he mist me and went to the end of a wharf. The tide was just coming in and the water was so swift that it turned his boat up the river so quick that it frightened him. He called to me that he would have me jump out and swim ashore. I told him to stay in the boat and I would catch him with the launch. I began to pull up the anchor as fast as I could and just as I laid the anchor on the boat I heard a splash in the water and started the engine as quickly as possible, and as I was turning around I heard Harold call to me to help him. I told him I was coming as fast as I could and would help him. I heard him calling again, and when I got within about one hundred feet of where I thought he was I took my lantern and looked. I just caught sight of him as he went down for the last time. I tried to reach him with my boat hook, but he was too far away, and I tried to fish him up, but couldn't find him; so I went ashore and reported. They said nothing could be done that night, so early next morning we dragged the river with hooks to find the body, but to no avail. But we never gave up looking for it until it was found. It was eight days after he was drowned when he was found. He was buried at 2 p. m., Sunday, September 2. The undertaker fixed him nice and he was buried in a nice casket, and we had a minister from Salem to preach the funeral from your brother Harold's church. Believe me when I tell you that the whole company grieves with you. Harold was a good soldier and did his duty well and was liked by all his comrades. I could not think that he was drowned. I could not believe my own eyes. He was the best swimmer in the One Hundred and Nineteenth company. I have seen him dive off a forty foot tower at Fort Washington, Md., in the Potomac river. I never felt so bad in my life as I did when he was drowned. I can't express my sorrow for your mother and family. It was a hard shock for her. I wish I could see you; I could tell you better. If there is anything else you don't understand please write me and will try to explain. I have told the truth and the facts. I remain

Your friend,

J. A. WORTHINGTON.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Com-

pany C. A., Fort Mott, N. J.

From Captain Compear, commanding the One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, of which her son was a member, Mrs. Basht received the following letter:

"Dear Madam—I desire to express to you my profound sympathy in the loss of your fine young son, Harold Lee Basht, One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, of whom I thought most highly. I have no knowledge of the regrettable occurrence other than your postal card of the 27th, which I have forwarded to the commanding officer, One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Coast Artillery, for reply and proper action."

REV. J. F. JONES REMAINS HERE.

Appointment of the United Brethren Pastors.

THE END OF THE CONFERENCE.

Bishop Mills Made the Appointments and Preached a Sermon, Sunday—Large Attendance at the Services.

The Central Ohio conference of the United Brethren church came to an end Sunday evening, when the last service was held in the United Brethren church, in West Tremont street.

Bishop J. S. Mills, of Annapolis, Pa., preached in the morning and the Rev. S. Rock, also of Pennsylvania, preached in the evening. The church was crowded for each service, the attendance in the evening being the largest of any session of the conference. The conference adjourned after the evening session.

Bishop Mills read the following appointments of pastors at the close of the morning service:

The Rev. C. F. Thompson, of Navarre, presiding elder; the Rev. J. F. Jones, Massillon; William Clarke, Akron, First church; O. W. Slusser, Akron, Second church; W. W. Gans, Ashland; U. M. Roby, Barberton; Mrs. Jennie Metzger, Barberton; J. S. Kendall, Cleveland, First church; C. J. Fox, Cleveland, Second church; W. S. White, Conneaut; R. S. Sweeney, Chippewa lake; J. J. Wagner, Giddings; E. Barnes, Gould; W. B. Leggett, Leon; D. W. Sprinkle, Lorain; S. W. Lilley, Lake Fork; R. Watson, Montrose; J. L. Howard, Mt. Pleasant; E. J. Ort, Mansfield; G. W. Grubbs, Nova; J. F. Davidson, Overton; W. W. Mody, Paradise; J. W. Heylow, Wildare; C. P. Sift, Sunsbury; E. A. Denius, Barnhill; J. Johns, Beech Grove; W. S. Coder, Bowerston; W. O. Siffert, Cambridge; H. I. Kohler, Coshocton; J. Prindle, Dennison; W. E. Stewart, Farmertown; H. H. David, New Philadelphia; A. E. Grubb, New Rumley; W. A. Heylow, Newcomertown; O. M. Davidson, Linards; C. C. Slater, Salsville; C. W. Barnery, Sugar Creek; H. P. Wolf, Chestnuthill; J. H. Miller, Alliance; M. F. Fritz, Beach City; W. Record, Canton; J. W. Kirsh, Easton; V. L. Fry, Louisville; J. E. Porter, Lordstown; H. A. Shaffer, Magnolia; W. M. Wurtz, Mineral City; S. A. Felton, North Lawrence; J. M. Poulton, Navarre; A. E. Farr, Otterbein; F. D. Rasey, Palatine; L. B. Dear, Sterling; J. P. Wyandt, Strasburg; W. M. Whitehair, Union Roads.

WRECK ON THE C. P.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—(By Associated Press).—A special from North Bay says a Canadian Pacific railway train was wrecked near Sudbury and twelve people killed.

Join the P. H. C. Ask L. G. Graves, or any of the 700

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, and heals. Sold for 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been a regular life preserver to me. It brought me through a severe attack of pneumonia, and I feel that I owe my life to its wonderful curative properties."—WILLIAM H. TRUITT, Wawa, Pa.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured at SAKSAPARILLA, PILLS, HAIR VIGOR.

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

Ayer's

HAIR VIGOR.

HAIR VIGOR.

HAIR VIGOR.

HAIR VIGOR.

HAIR VIGOR.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but kidney, liver or bladder trouble. It will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

THE INDEPENDENT Co. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

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CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

Your Summer Vacation

STRONG PLEA FOR HARMONY

Was Made by Ex-Governor Herrick
In His Keynote Speech.

ISSUES OF COMING CAMPAIGN

Emphasis Placed on Importance of Congressional Elections This Year. Reference Made to Failure of the Legislature to Enact a Primary Election Law.

Dayton, O., Sept. 11.—As temporary chairman of the Ohio Republican convention former Governor Herrick was warmly welcomed by the delegates when he was introduced. In his speech Mr. Herrick betrayed no soreness over his defeat for re-election in 1905. He spoke highly of Governor Pattison and the present incumbent of the executive office and dealt extensively with political questions of the day.

The keynote sounded by Governor Herrick for the impending campaign follows in full:

I desire to thank you for this greeting and to express my appreciation to the state central committee for the honor of presiding over your deliberations. Democratic victories are so infrequent in Ohio that I find myself in a position almost without precedent, but I remember that we were glad to confer a similar honor upon an illustrious predecessor of mine, Governor Foraker, in 1890, after the disastrous campaign of 1889. Should

tended the limits of human rights and responsibilities. It has given all that is political a stronger moral purpose.

In this presence I need not review the history of the Republican party. It is known of all men, its deeds are leaders in the history of the country. Civilization has felt its influence in every fiber of its being. We are not unmindful of the fact that in the stress and strain of these great crises, our party's own ranks have fallen away, and their place supplied from the ranks of the opposition by men who believed that the principles which we advocated were vital to our government. It is prophesied that the awakening of the conscience of the people will cause new alignments. Let us pause for a period of introspection and self-examination. Are there any of our policies which are not for the greatest good of the greatest number? Are any of our doctrines at variance with the fundamental truths of government? If so, let us cut them out. They are not genuine Republican doctrines. The Republican party is not perfect, but it is honest. It never seeks to obtain or retain power by pretexts to what it is not. It has proven its capacity to lead in a sane way with great issues in the past. It has the capacity to deal in a sane way with all the great issues of the present. It is as much needed now as it has been at any critical period in our history. Governmental problems, arising from territorial extension, the tariff, and many other problems of national and international importance, which its progressive policy has evolved, undoubtedly belong to the Republican party to solve.

Tariff and Protection.
The tariff problem is again to the fore. It is no longer a question of advisability of its discussion. It is here and will not go down. Let us meet it. We frankly confess that the present tariff law is not perfect. No tariff law ever has been perfect. Every tariff law has been a compromise. When our Democratic friends, with all their confident promises on the subject, tried their hands at the business, did they succeed? Has anyone forgotten the chaos that they betrayed after the passage of the Wilson bill? We set up no claim to infallibility, but it has been excessive protection upon certain commodities admittedly is, worse than this constant tariff tinkering, and worse than all is free trade. Tariff for revenue only, as applied to the whole civilized world, is theoretically correct. It may be expedient for some nations, but it has been thoroughly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the majority of the people that it is not expedient for this nation. President Roosevelt, in a recent speech, reached a high plane of economic wisdom when he said: "The mechanism of modern business, the tariff, is a device of extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance." Tariff reform should not be involved in the heated emotions of a political campaign. Economic necessity rather than sentiment or political expediency should govern. The tariff is not the manufacturer, the workman, the great public that buy and the smaller public that sell are entitled to a more rational and intelligent method of dealing with this question. It is a business question, and should be considered from that standpoint. Politics, however, has entered into it—rather began with it—and that is a phase with which we must deal until congress shall create a disinterested tariff commission capable and empowered to dispose of questions of schedules without agitating the country and filling the minds of the people with apprehension.

Some Changes Needed.
It has had a place and a plank in every Republican convention since 1860. The Republican party stands unequivocally committed to an adequate protective tariff. The prosperity which it sheds its beneficence upon all of our people is due largely to the established and determined maintenance of this domestic policy. With it have come abuses—abuses which should be remedied. How? By turning the administration over to the Democrats? We did that in 1893. Have you forgotten it? Evil grow out of prosperity. Greater evils grow out of adversity. It is for the benefit of the people to change some of these schedules as it undoubtedly is where they are too high or where they are too low, then the changes should be made. It was McKinley's belief, and he so expressed himself after the passage of the McKinley bill, that the Dingley bill, that some schedules should later on be changed, some which were yielded to in order to save the bill from defeat. McKinley said in his last speech at Buffalo: "If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage or protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad? If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed, if perchance they can not be employed to extend or promote our markets abroad, why should they not be retained and stand idle, admitting that we do not have the ability or courage to correct abuses or injustices because of our fear of being loggied? A single instance will serve to show that which was once reasonable is now, by the evolution and rapid change which take place in this country, an absurdity. Do you know of any reason why, with our forests being rapidly depleted, and the government at Washington earnestly engaged in their protection, and many states passing and urging the passage of forestry laws, we should maintain a protective tariff on lumber, when great virgin forests are waiting just over the line of our northern boundary for an opportunity to come into our markets? Our Ohio markets are now to quite an extent supplied by lumber from Mississippi, Texas and the state of Washington. Is this good business? The government on one hand is spending large sums of money in protecting our forests and in the establishment of forest reserves, and on the other hand is encouraging their destruction by maintaining a tariff on lumber? Is this a wise thing? Is anything sacred in this schedule? Is there any principle involved in its retention? Such disastrous results have arisen from tariff revisions—rather tariff abolitions—that it is not to be wondered at that we are loath to assume the responsibility of any change whatsoever.

Party Responsibility.
We find so much comfort in the wise old maxim of the past, "The party is responsible," that we have forgotten the fact that we have oversteered our time in the case of our security. It is the logic of national life that new problems constantly arise as the nation advances, and demand instant solution. That which was well thought on yesterday, the quickened impulse of industrial and commercial evolution may make a back number today. There can be no permanent success without some risk. The policy of inaction when action is due has its perils. Roosevelt says: "In our government we need, above all things, stability and fixity of economic policy, while remembering that this fixity must not be fossilization, that there must not be inability to shift our laws to meet our shifting national needs." The responsibility is ours to assume. Let us meet it squarely and honestly, as we have always met such questions in the past, and the principles such changes as are essential. If a surgical operation is necessary, then let us apply the knife while the patient is still in robust health. Then we may enter the contest in 1908 fearlessly with a tariff law which every Republican can conscientiously defend, one that every Democrat in active business, and who knows the difference between a substance and a shadow, dare not vote against.

The faithful of the people in the business ability of a Republican administration to deal with this question is such that confidence would at once take the place of a growing apprehension that the enemies of the protective tariff may again lay hands on our industrial system. If for the people of Ohio were to definitely and fully recommend this, it would tend to inspire, rather than to shake, confidence, and when the time came we would pass as smoothly over a reasonable and fair revision of our tariff as we did over the revision of specie payment, which was the bogey man of several campaigns.

Shipping Interests.
The Republican party of Ohio would be untrue to the memory of President McKinley, would show little appreciation of the great work done by Mr. Hanna in his last campaign in informing the people of the necessities of the merchant marine, would be unmindful of the desires and wishes of President Roosevelt, if it does not speak in forceful terms urging congress to immediately take some appropriate and just action to aid in rebuilding American shipping. This should be done by the construction of the Panama canal, so that our own goods may be carried in our own vessels, under the Stars and Stripes, into all the ports and harbors of the world, and keeping for our own people the money now being paid by them to foreign owners of foreign vessels for the transportation of our crops and manufactures.

It is not in the order of things that the Republican party should please all of the people; neither is it expected that it can satisfy all of its own members all of the time, but it seems to have come nearer to it at the present time than it has for many years. The confidence of the people in the party is due to its prompt action in correcting abuses more than to any other cause. Postoffice scandals, land frauds, consular abuses, railroad rebates, trust selfishness, insurance grafts, and all matters that have been vigorously dealt with by Republican administrations, state and national. It has promptly responded to the Macedonian call of public opinion, demanding that not only should there be no spoils in our public service, nor in labor and industrial organizations, but that all alike should be purged of the curse of graft. Neither corporate combinations nor labor combinations should destroy the opportunity of the individual; there should be full reward to all for honest industry and enterprise.

Fulfillment of Pledges.
The Republican party has gone steadily on, unmindful of the noise of the opposition, fulfilling its pledges, both in the passage and in the enforcement of laws along these lines, from the Sherman act in 1890 to the rate bill in 1906. All this comes like a breath of fresh air into our politics. In this conflict no right that any man possesses is assailed. Property rights are not invaded. Confiscation and appropriation are denied. We must realize that the interests of the country have grown so vast that great enterprises must be conducted by corporations. These corporations are being reformed, "peopled," small investors are putting their money in them. Every stock certificate has small American flesh and blood behind it. The corporation is but an aggregation of individuals, and there are good and bad corporations, just as there are good and bad men, but the good individual, the good corporation must obey the law, must do right. The American people are builders, not destroyers. They are arising to an appreciation that duty and obligation not written in our statute books are just as firmly embodied in every right. The men of today who have been recreant to the trust conferred upon them, in both political and industrial life, and who have been severely punished, have not been served with a summons. It is the substance of an old law maxim that a man may be within the law and yet be a scoundrel. The demand of the times is the obedience to the spirit as well as to the letter of the law.

President Pledged.
These problems confronting the people suggest the man who, equipped by nature and empowered by law, is more responsible than any other citizen for their proper solution—Theodore Roosevelt—the embodiment of all that is epoch-making and progressive in recent American growth and life. At our last convention, one year ago, I said that the people of Ohio stood for Theodore Roosevelt and all that he stood for. Today the people of Ohio stand for Theodore Roosevelt and all that he stands for.

Along with this awakening there have necessarily come some evils. One is the revival of the use of the muck rake, an instrument in general use in the days of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, and as I have said, it is a dangerous tool. The objects of government would be better served were we to withhold our judgment on public servants until we see their work as a whole, and not judge them off-hand on hearsay evidence. Give them credit for a high purpose as long as we can. It is easy to call your attention to the muck rake, but it is exceedingly difficult to perform. There have been times when the crime was wrong; times when quite a number of critics were wrong; other times when the majority of the critics were wrong. When we select our public servants, we do not lay down hard and fast rules for them to follow. Much is left to their own judgment and discretion. We give them credit for their judgment and discretion when we elect them. It is not given to us to know all that is in their hearts and minds. Can we not wisely apply the rule of law, to which even the meanest criminal is entitled—a fair trial before conviction? The muck rake is an unclean instrument, the weapon of the facile demagogue, and has kept out of, and driven from, public life many a worthy man. It is useless use of the muck rake and the newspapers, puts a strain upon our institutions and upon the fundamental truths that lie at the bottom of our government which tends to leave the structure weaker rather than stronger. When the spirit of hatred, vengeance and sectional strife can riot the immortal Lincoln's words came upon the land like the calm of evening: "With malice toward none, with charity toward all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Legislature's Work.
While it is not my purpose to review the assurance that we have before the last legislature, I desire to call your attention to one, simply as an index showing the difference between party pledge and party fulfillment. Many good laws were enacted, and we heartily commend, as a whole, the work of that assembly. The primary election bill was passed by a Republican house, and the bill for the party pledge, but was defeated by a Democratic senate, contrary to its party platform declaration. The defeat of this bill was encompassed by the earnest efforts of a Democratic lobby. Chairman McCain of the last Democratic senate, and of the present one, after the restoration was adopted with action pledging "steadfast adherence to the policies of the late Governor Pattison," and voting down the temperance resolution, that "it is like sounding the bugles and striking cymbals." He was right, for the Democrats are our friends and neighbors. Their patriotism

and purposes are as high as ours, but we must admit, if we are to judge from past events, that Democratic pledges and party performance have no logical connection in the average Democratic mind. I am half inclined to think that the Democratic party by loose living has contracted blood poisoning, and keeps pretending to health and morality. These late outward skirts of inward grime are not to be relied upon, and the platform adopted by that party and the pledges made should not be taken too seriously. The record of the Republican party in Ohio on temperance and all moral questions, both in promise and fulfillment, is so clean, clear and straightforward that we need not dwell upon it.

Every Republican administration in the state, without exception, has not only stood for the enactment and enforcement of moral and temperance measures, but has enacted and enforced them.

Primary Election Bill.
In my last message to the legislature I recommended the enactment of a far-reaching primary election law. It is generally believed that the enactment of proper primary election laws would have a cleansing and beneficial effect by giving the people a fair chance to directly select their candidates. One year ago the legislature of Illinois passed a state civil service law. It was imperfect and only partially put into operation, but it has aroused the people of the state to the desirability of such a measure to the extent that the conventions of both parties, held within the last month, have passed resolutions endorsing and recommending the law, and asking that it be strengthened and enforced. Several states, notably Illinois, Virginia and Oregon, have effective primary laws, and though they have expressed their preference for their candidates for party leaders, they have not succeeded in causing other states to seriously consider the adoption of this method. A full, fair and free discussion and effective promotion of any question of public policy is impossible without organization. Organization is impossible without an executive head. For this reason it is impossible to have a party leader who is not a party leader. That leader is wisest and best who gives full opportunity for expression of opinion by every member of the organization and always directs the work of the organization to the accomplishment of purposes that are clearly defined by an unthought, but no untaught, majority. Primary laws and state civil service laws go hand in hand for the betterment of political conditions. The laws and rules of party government, as well as the laws of the state, should make it as easy to dislodge as to install party leaders. While regulation may be of material assistance, laws alone can not automatically compel a citizen to perform his full civic duty. The present statutes are adequate for the detourment of any officeholder or "boss," were it a citizen willing to devote some small portion of his time to the common good on which the perpetuity of the government depends—pure government. "Bossism" would be an unknown pastime had the citizen exercised his right and performed the full measure of his civic duty. Whether the opportunity was his, or whether the motives of the man are good or bad, he ceases to be a leader and becomes a boss whenever he maintains and perpetuates himself in power by political patronage and a machine contrary to the will of the people. Bossism is a disease of the body politic, contracted by reason of neglect by the citizen. If it is a germ disease, the germ has been discovered. The doctor is the people, and the hopeful sign is that the doctor is now sitting up with the patient.

Contest for Congressmen.
There is a small ticket to be elected this fall. Therefore, interest centers largely in the election of congressmen. We are proud of the record of our delegation, which fully supported the national administration, and has represented the confidence of the people. It is sufficient to say that our congressmen ask to be returned upon the honorable record which they have made at Washington. The work of the last congress was one of the most important in history. It is imperative that every district now represented by a Republican returns a staunch Republican at this election. Fill the place of the one lone Democratic member, Chairman Garber, with a loyal Republican.

State Ticket.
We are to nominate candidates for secretary of state, dairy and food commissioner, member of the board of public works, and commissioner of common schools. By reason of the change in our election laws, our ticket this year will be headed by the secretary of state for the last time. This was formerly an office of minor importance, but by added powers and duties it has become one of the most important in the commonwealth. For many years the average secretary of state has been a man who has never reached a million and a quarter a year. By virtue of his office the secretary of state is the state supervisor and inspector of elections, and clothed with much power in the appointment of election boards who control local registration. It is his duty to choose the men responsible for the conduct of local and general elections throughout the state. He is the official adviser of local supervisors and clerks of elections, and final arbiter in cases of disagreements arising from nominations for public offices. We should maintain a high character and exceptional ability in administering this office. This is true of the other offices. The standard is high, and we must maintain it. The problem in your hands is not to find the right men for these offices. They are here. It is rather how to choose from the many strong candidates before you.

Harmony Essential.
Last November, the people elected a Democratic administration. Death has made it Republican. If we are to keep it Republican, we must have perfect harmony in the party. Individual grievances and individual ambitions must give way to party success. Ohio will be, as she has always been, the cynosure of the nation. The responsibility of meeting the proper expectancy of the other states is largely upon you in this convention, here and now, in the campaign and at the polls. Sink self-interest and factionalism, and adhere only to the principles of the Republican party, which are eternal, because they stand for truth, justice and progress.

Million in Scrap Iron.
Washington, Aug. 11.—The sale of 7,200 tons of cast iron junk on the isthmus of Panama for \$60,000 recently encouraged the canal commission to believe they had a small fortune in worthless machinery purchased from the French Canal company. The lot of scrap iron sold was assembled from a few acres of ground which Chief Engle Stevens found it necessary to clear in order to construct new switching yards for the Panama railroad. One of the officials of the canal commission said there were 30 bales of ground strewn with similar machinery. He roughly calculated that when this machinery is gathered up it will be worth \$1,000,000 or more.

Town Without Horses or Wheels.

The town of Punalu, in the Madeira islands, is a town with no horses and no wheeled vehicles. In traveling about one either drives in a sledge or is carried in a hammock. The streets and adjacent roads are paved with small and curiously smooth cobblestones, and from the first it was found that runners were better than wheels both for speed and comfort. For instance, when you come to a hill the oxen draw your sled to the top and are then unhitched. Your driver then proceeds to toboggan your conveyance gently down the other side, while the team trots on behind. Horses are not available in Punalu, as the nature of the cobblestone roads would soon ruin their feet. This is why the ox, with his flexible hoof, is the draft animal of Punalu. For expeditions into the country the hammock is used. This is slung on a pole, carried on the shoulders of two men, and is perhaps the most comfortable conveyance in the world—no far and no need to guide it.

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Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of The Chippewa Sand & Stone Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, held at Massillon, Ohio, on the 18th day of July, 1906, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, first:—That the Chippewa Sand & Stone Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation and surrenders to said state its charter and corporate franchises; and after fully discharging all such debts, liabilities and obligations, divide the remainder among the stockholders pro rata with their several holdings of stock, but no such payment shall be made to any stockholder until after the publication of the notice hereinafter provided.
Resolved, second:—That the President of this corporation cause notice of the adoption of the foregoing resolution to be published in this Massillon Independent, being a newspaper of general circulation published near the principal office of this corporation, once a week for four consecutive weeks, and that he certify these resolutions to the secretary of state of the state of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.
JAS. W. WARWICK,
President of said Corporation.
H. W. LOEWFLER, Secretary.

Dr. C. D. Smith, V. S.,
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